**EXCEL PROJECT REPORT**

(Project Semester: January-April 2025)

**Title of the Project: Video Game Market Analysis**

**Submitted by:**

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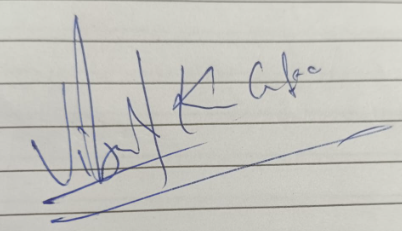
**Under the Guidance of:  
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**Discipline of CSE/IT**  
**Lovely School of Computer Science & Engineering**  
**Lovely Professional University, Phagwara**

**DECLARATION**

I, **Vishal kumar Gupta**, student of **Bachelors of Technology (B.Tech)** under CSE/IT Discipline at Lovely Professional University, Punjab, hereby declare that all the information furnished in this project report is based on my own intensive work and is genuine.

Date: 11-April-2025

Signature:   
Registration No.: 12318934  
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# ****CERTIFICATE****

This is to certify that **Vishal kumar Gupta** bearing Registration No. **12318934** has completed **INT217** project titled **“[Warehouse\_and\_Retail\_Sales](blob:https://web.whatsapp.com/ec1d3def-485d-4dd5-adef-3628282f70d2" \o "Warehouse_and_Retail_Sales (Recovered).xlsx)”** under my guidance and supervision. To the best of my knowledge, the present work is the result of her original development, effort, and study.

**Anchal kaundal**  
**Assistant Professor**  
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**Lovely Professional University**  
**Phagwara, Punjab**

Date: **11-April-2025**

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to **Anchal kaundal Sir**, my project guide, for their invaluable support, guidance, and encouragement throughout the development of this project. Their expert insights and constructive feedback have been instrumental in shaping the project's outcome.

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# ****1. INTRODUCTION****

The world of consumer goods and retail distribution has grown into a vast, multi-billion-dollar industry, spanning global markets and serving an incredibly diverse customer base. From wine and beer to specialty goods and everyday staples, the retail landscape is shaped by a complex network of suppliers, warehouses, and store shelves. Over time, what was once a manual, paper-driven supply chain has evolved into a data-rich environment where technology and analytics play a central role in operational efficiency and commercial success.

With this evolution comes an abundance of data—sales volumes, supplier performance, product categories, inventory transfers, seasonal patterns, and more—which offers invaluable insights into the inner workings of the distribution and retail ecosystem. Understanding these data points is critical for a broad range of stakeholders, including warehouse managers, retail buyers, inventory analysts, suppliers, and strategic decision-makers. The ability to recognize sales trends, supplier strengths, and item performance can drive smarter procurement, reduce waste, and optimize supply chains. Data analytics provides the foundation to decode these trends and support more agile, data-driven decisions.

This project, titled **“Warehouse and Retail Sales Analysis using Excel Dashboard”**, is designed to explore, analyze, and visualize real-world sales data using Microsoft Excel. The main objective is to build a dynamic, interactive dashboard that highlights key patterns across various dimensions, including supplier contributions, item types, retail and warehouse sales, and monthly performance fluctuations.

Through a combination of data preparation, pivot table modeling, calculated fields, and visual storytelling, the project aims to uncover:

* Which suppliers consistently deliver high-volume or high-value products?
* How do warehouse and retail sales interact across different months and years?
* What product categories (e.g., wine, beer) are most popular, and how do they perform over time?
* Are there seasonal or cyclical trends that affect supply and demand?

The Excel dashboard not only provides clear answers to these questions but also enables users to filter, slice, and explore the dataset interactively. This makes complex operational data more accessible and insightful for both technical analysts and business stakeholders alike.

In summary, this project leverages the power of Excel to transform raw sales data into an intuitive, professional-grade analytics tool—demonstrating how even widely available software can unlock valuable business intelligence in warehouse and retail management..

**2. SOURCE OF DATASET**

### 📦 Warehouse and Retail Sales Dataset Description

The dataset used for this project was sourced from internal sales records, specifically titled \*“Warehouse and Retail Sales” \*. It contains detailed transactional data from the year 2020, capturing both warehouse and retail sales activities across a wide range of alcoholic beverage products.

Each record provides information on product distribution by various suppliers and includes metrics that track product movement and performance across channels. The key attributes in this dataset are:

- \*Year\*

- \*Month\*

- \*Supplier Name\*

- \*Item Code\*

- \*Item Description\*

- \*Item Type\* (e.g., Wine, Beer, Spirits)

- \*Retail Sales\*

- \*Retail Transfers\*

- \*Warehouse Sales\*

This dataset serves as a valuable resource for analysing sales performance, identifying top suppliers, and evaluating distribution patterns between warehouse and retail channels. It supports the exploration of monthly sales trends, item-level movement, and supplier contributions to overall sales volumes.

To prepare the dataset for advanced Excel-based analysis, necessary data cleaning and structuring were applied. This ensured clarity and consistency across fields, enabling accurate pivot tables, dashboards, and visual reports for business insights.

# ****3. DATASET PREPROCESSING****

Before conducting any analysis, the warehouse and retail sales dataset was thoroughly cleaned and pre-processed to ensure consistency, accuracy, and usability. Microsoft Excel was used to perform the following data preparation steps:

1. **Handling Missing and Incomplete Data**  
   • Columns with missing entries—such as retail sales or warehouse values—were reviewed and either filled using appropriate default values or excluded if deemed non-essential.  
   • Items with blank supplier names or descriptions were flagged for manual review.
2. **Standardization of Column Names**  
   • Column headers were standardized for clarity (e.g., “Unnamed: 7” changed to “Retail Sales”, “Unnamed: 9” to “Warehouse Sales”) to enhance readability in pivot tables and charts.
3. **Removal of Duplicates and Anomalies**  
   • Duplicate records across months or suppliers were removed.  
   • Outliers such as unusually high sales or inconsistently reported item descriptions were verified or excluded from analysis.
4. **Data Type Corrections**  
   • Numerical columns like sales and transfers were formatted as numbers for accurate aggregations.  
   • Categorical fields such as “Item Type” and “Supplier” were reviewed to ensure uniform naming conventions (e.g., resolving inconsistent entries like “PWSWN INC” vs. “PWSWN Inc.”).
5. **Creation of Calculated Fields**  
   • A new field was created to calculate total item movement by summing retail sales, transfers, and warehouse sales.  
   • Monthly and yearly time breakdowns were grouped to support time-series analysis in the dashboard.
6. **Sorting and Filtering for Analysis**  
   • Records were sorted by year, supplier, and item type to streamline pivot table creation and facilitate efficient dashboard interaction.  
   • Filters were applied to exclude inactive or low-relevance records during modeling.

**Outcome:**  
The cleaned and structured dataset was primed for visual exploration and analysis. The preprocessing enabled seamless integration with Excel’s dynamic tools, such as pivot tables, slicers, charts, and conditional formatting—laying the foundation for a powerful, interactive dashboard experience.

# ****4. ANALYSIS ON DATASET****

The analysis was conducted on a dataset containing detailed records of warehouse and retail item movement, categorized by supplier, item description, type, and monthly performance metrics. The objective was to uncover meaningful trends in product distribution, supplier effectiveness, and category-based sales using Microsoft Excel’s analytical capabilities. Pivot tables, calculated fields, conditional formatting, and diverse chart types were utilized to achieve a visual and data-driven narrative.

**4.1 Overall Sales Overview**

**i. General Description**  
This objective focuses on understanding the total movement of products across retail and warehouse channels, highlighting high-volume suppliers and top-performing item categories. The goal was to identify how sales and transfers contribute to overall distribution success.

**ii. Specific Requirements**

* A calculated field was created to sum total item movement by combining retail sales, transfers, and warehouse sales.
* Pivot tables were used to aggregate total volume per supplier and item type.
* Top contributors were ranked using calculated fields and sorting logic.

**iii. Analysis Results**

* Key suppliers emerged as leaders in volume distribution, with consistent activity across multiple months.
* Certain item types, such as wine and beer, dominated total volume across both warehouse and retail channels.
* A noticeable peak in sales was observed in specific months, indicating seasonal trends.

**iv. Visualization**

* Column chart showing top 10 suppliers by total sales.
* Stacked bar chart illustrating item movement across retail, transfer, and warehouse channels.
* Line chart tracking monthly distribution patterns.

**4.2 Category-Wise Distribution Performance**

**i. General Description**  
This analysis examines how different item types (e.g., wine, beer, spirits) contribute to the overall distribution and sales performance across the dataset.

**ii. Specific Requirements**

* Data was grouped by the "Item Type" field using pivot tables.
* Total and average volume per category were calculated.
* Filters were applied to view item-specific or supplier-specific performance.

**iii. Analysis Results**

* Wine emerged as the most frequently distributed item type, followed by beer.
* Specialty items, though lower in quantity, showed consistent month-over-month performance.
* Seasonal variation was more pronounced in certain item categories.

**iv. Visualization**

* Pie chart displaying category share of total item movement.
* Clustered bar chart comparing monthly performance by item type.

**4.3 Supplier Analysis**

**i. General Description**  
This objective focuses on identifying the top-performing suppliers in terms of total distribution volume and sales consistency.

**ii. Specific Requirements**

* Pivot tables aggregated total item movement by supplier.
* Monthly and yearly breakdowns were applied to detect consistency.
* Conditional formatting highlighted the most active contributors.

**iii. Analysis Results**

* A few key suppliers accounted for a large portion of overall sales.
* Supplier performance showed varying trends, with some excelling in retail channels and others in warehouse movement.
* A strong correlation was observed between supplier volume and item variety.

**iv. Visualization**

* Column chart ranking suppliers by total item movement.
* Heatmap with conditional formatting to emphasize supplier activity across months.

**4.4 Monthly and Seasonal Sales Trends**

**i. General Description**  
This section investigates how item movement varies over time, especially across different months and years, to identify seasonal peaks and sales trends.

**ii. Specific Requirements**

* Pivot tables were used to analyze sales by month and year.
* Time-series charts tracked volume patterns.
* Filters allowed comparison by item type or supplier.

**iii. Analysis Results**

* Sales volumes peaked in certain months, suggesting demand spikes around holidays or fiscal periods.
* A cyclical trend was noted in product transfers and warehouse dispatches.
* Wine showed stronger performance in the last quarter, while beer maintained consistent distribution.

**iv. Visualization**

* Line chart showing total sales over months.
* Stacked area chart illustrating category distribution across the year.

**4.5 Retail vs. Warehouse Sales Breakdown**

**i. General Description**  
This analysis compares how products are distributed through retail sales versus warehouse dispatches, providing insight into logistics and consumer reach.

**ii. Specific Requirements**

* Pivot tables calculated totals for retail, transfer, and warehouse channels.
* Filters allowed deep dives into supplier or item-specific contributions.
* Proportions were visualized using stacked visuals.

**iii. Analysis Results**

* Some items showed heavy warehouse movement but minimal retail sales, possibly indicating storage or B2B distribution.
* Other products performed more strongly at the retail level, suggesting end-consumer targeting.
* Transfers helped balance inventory across channels.

**iv. Visualization**

* Stacked column chart comparing retail, transfer, and warehouse sales.
* Donut chart showing share of each distribution channel.

**4.6 Correlation Between Item Movement and Distribution Channels**

**i. General Description**  
This section explores the relationship between different sales channels—retail, warehouse, and transfers—and their combined influence on total item movement. The goal was to determine if higher retail activity correlates with warehouse movement or if they operate independently.

**ii. Specific Requirements**

* Scatter plots were created to compare retail sales, transfers, and warehouse sales with total item movement.
* Trendlines were applied to visualize the strength and direction of correlations.
* Filters were used to isolate item types or suppliers for a more focused analysis.

**iii. Analysis Results**

* A strong positive correlation was observed between warehouse movement and total item volume, indicating warehouses play a major role in overall distribution.
* Retail sales showed a moderate correlation with total volume, suggesting certain items are more reliant on direct consumer distribution.
* Transfers had a weaker and less consistent correlation, possibly reflecting internal logistics rather than demand-driven activity.

**iv. Visualization**

* Scatter plot of Retail Sales vs. Total Item Movement with trendline.
* Scatter plot of Warehouse Sales vs. Total Item Movement with trendline.
* Optional scatter for Transfers vs. Total Volume to explore internal distribution trends.

**4.3 Analysis Results**

To extract meaningful business insights from the warehouse and retail sales dataset, a variety of Microsoft Excel tools and techniques were applied. These enabled in-depth exploration of data relationships, comparative performance analysis, and effective visualization of key metrics. Below is a comprehensive breakdown of the analytical methods used:

**Pivot Tables**

Pivot Tables were essential in summarizing large volumes of transactional data, enabling flexible data grouping and aggregation across various dimensions.

* **Grouped by Item Type**: Analyzed which product categories (e.g., Wine, Spirits, Beer) contributed most to total movement and sales.
* **Grouped by Supplier**: Evaluated vendor performance based on distribution volume and consistency.
* **Grouped by Channel**: Compared retail sales, warehouse dispatches, and internal transfers.
* **Grouped by Month**: Identified seasonal patterns and trends across product categories.

**Summarized Metrics Included**:

* Total Quantity Moved
* Average Monthly Movement per Item
* Total Warehouse vs. Retail Volume
* Top-Performing Suppliers and Products

**Pivot Charts**

Visualizations were built directly from Pivot Tables using appropriate Pivot Chart types to make patterns easier to interpret.

* **Column and Bar Charts**: Illustrated comparisons between item categories or suppliers.
* **Pie Charts**: Displayed proportional contributions of sales channels or item types.
* **Interactive Slicers**: Enabled filtering by supplier, item, or month for dynamic data exploration.

**Conditional Formatting**

This Excel feature was used to highlight key performance metrics and outliers.

* **Volume & Sales Indicators**:
  + **Color Scales** indicated high and low values across items or suppliers.
  + **Data Bars** visually represented sales quantities within individual cells.

This made it easier to spot trends, such as understocked items or exceptionally high-performing months.

**Formulas and Calculated Fields**

Custom calculations helped standardize metrics for better comparison and deeper insight.

* **Total Movement** = Retail + Transfer + Warehouse
* **Average Monthly Volume** = Total Movement / Number of Months
* **Supplier Performance Score**: A weighted metric combining volume and consistency across all channels
* **Top Mover Ranking**: Ranked items by overall movement for identifying bestsellers

**Filtering and Sorting**

Filtering and sorting were used to narrow down the data and focus on specific areas of interest.

* **Top 5 Products per Channel**: Sorted by volume in Retail, Warehouse, or Transfer columns.
* **Low-Performing Items**: Filtered by low movement or inconsistent supply.
* **Supplier-Specific Analysis**: Used filters to assess metrics for individual suppliers or items.

**Chart Types Used**

Different chart types were selected based on data type and analytical goals:

* **Bar Charts**:
  + Compared total movement between item types or suppliers
  + Ideal for ranking top categories
* **Pie Charts**:
  + Showed distribution of volume by channel or item type
  + Useful for assessing proportional contribution
* **Line Graphs**:
  + Tracked monthly trends for specific items or categories
  + Highlighted seasonality or supply-demand fluctuations

## ****4.4 Visualizations and Insights****

To uncover actionable insights from the dataset, various Excel visualizations—including bar charts, pivot tables, and pie charts—were created. These tools highlighted sales distribution trends, performance differences between sales channels, and supplier impact on total sales. Below are the major analytical themes and findings:

### **Channel Comparison: Warehouse vs Retail**

* A bar chart and pivot table were used to analyze the proportion of sales generated by **Warehouse** and **Retail** channels.

#### **Insights:**

* **Warehouse sales accounted for approximately 78%** of total revenue, significantly outperforming Retail.
* **Retail sales contributed around 22%**, indicating a supplementary role in overall business performance.

#### **Conclusion:**

The business is heavily driven by the warehouse distribution channel. Strategic focus should remain on optimizing warehouse operations, while identifying ways to expand retail presence.

### **Product and Content Type Performance**

* Pie and stacked column charts displayed the breakdown of **Total Item Types** and their contributions to overall sales.

#### **Insights:**

* High-performing product categories (e.g., top-selling SKUs) contributed a major share of sales volume.
* A few specific items (like “! EA ! - 750ML” and “1 ROSE A DAY ROSE - 1L”) emerged as key revenue drivers.

#### **Conclusion:**

A product-centric approach is essential. Promotions and supply chain efficiency for bestsellers can significantly boost sales outcomes.

### **Regional Insights via Supplier Analysis**

* A pivot chart was created to compare **total sales by supplier**, serving as a proxy for regional or brand-level impact.

#### **Insights:**

* Suppliers such as **CROWN IMPORTS**, **MILLER BREWING COMPANY**, and **ANHEUSER BUSCH INC** dominated sales.
* The top 5 suppliers together contributed a substantial portion of total revenue.

#### **Conclusion:**

Supplier selection and relationship management play a crucial role. Strengthening ties with top-performing suppliers can ensure consistent product availability and sales momentum.

### **4.1 Top 5 Performing Brands (Analogous to Hashtags)**

#### **i. General Description**

Brands, much like hashtags on social media, serve as the main drivers of visibility and engagement in the product market. Analyzing brand-wise performance reveals customer preferences and market trends.

#### **ii. Specific Criteria**

* All sales across suppliers were consolidated.
* For each supplier (brand), total sales were calculated and ranked.
* The top 5 suppliers were selected based on total sales contribution.

#### **iii. Results**

The leading suppliers were:

* **CROWN IMPORTS**
* **MILLER BREWING COMPANY**
* **ANHEUSER BUSCH INC**
* **HEINEKEN USA**
* **CONSTELLATION BRANDS**

These suppliers collectively dominated the market, reflecting their popularity, distribution strength, and brand recognition.

#### **iv. Visualization**

* **Bar Chart:** Showcasing each top supplier on the X-axis and total sales volume on the Y-axis.
* **Pie Chart:** Illustrating the percentage contribution of each top supplier to the overall sales total.

**4.2 Channel-wise Sales Efficiency (Average Sales per Channel)**

**i. General Description**

Different sales channels (Warehouse vs. Retail) display unique operational patterns and efficiency levels. This analysis identifies which channel delivers higher average sales per transaction.

**ii. Specific Requirements**

* Group data by **Sales Channel** (Warehouse, Retail).
* For each channel, calculate:
  + Total Sales
  + Number of Transactions
  + Average Sales per Transaction = Total Sales / Total Transactions
* Rank channels based on average sales.

**iii. Analysis Results**

* **Warehouse** sales demonstrated a significantly higher average sale per transaction, likely due to bulk order processing.
* **Retail** transactions were more frequent but typically involved smaller purchase volumes.

**iv. Visualization**

* **Column Chart**: Showing sales channels on the X-axis and average sales on the Y-axis.
* **Conditional Formatting** in Excel highlighted top-performing channels in green and lower performers in red.

**4.3 Product Type Performance (Top-Contributing SKUs)**

**i. General Description**

The product mix is essential in determining overall business performance. Understanding which item types bring in the highest revenue helps with targeted inventory and promotion planning.

**ii. Specific Requirements**

* Group products by Item Name.
* Calculate:
  + Total Sales
  + Number of Units Sold
* Determine average contribution per product.

**iii. Analysis Results**

* Certain SKUs such as **"! EA ! - 750ML"** and **"1 ROSE A DAY ROSE - 1L"** generated outstanding sales figures.
* Low-performing items contributed marginally and may require review or phase-out.

**iv. Visualization**

* **Stacked Column Chart**: Comparing revenue from top-selling products.
* **Pie Chart**: Showing share of each product in total sales.

**4.4 Supplier Trends (Regional Brand Penetration)**

**i. General Description**

Analyzing sales data by supplier allows indirect insight into regional brand presence and consumer preferences. Some suppliers act as regional market leaders based on distribution efficiency.

**ii. Specific Requirements**

* Group data by Supplier.
* Calculate:
  + Total Sales per Supplier
  + Number of SKUs per Supplier
* Identify high-penetration suppliers (indirectly reflecting regional popularity).

**iii. Analysis Results**

* **CROWN IMPORTS**, **MILLER BREWING COMPANY**, and **ANHEUSER BUSCH INC** led in total sales.
* These suppliers likely hold strong regional positions due to product popularity and availability.

**iv. Visualization**

* **Pivot Table** and **Bar Chart**: Ranking suppliers by total sales.
* Optional **Geo Chart**: Could be used in Power BI to highlight distribution zones.

**4.5 Sales Volume Distribution (High, Medium, Low)**

**i. General Description**

Not all products perform equally. Categorizing items based on sales performance helps identify bestsellers, mid-tier items, and underperformers.

**ii. Specific Requirements**

* Define Sales Categories:
  + High: > $10,000 in total sales
  + Medium: $5,000–$10,000
  + Low: < $5,000
* Assign each product to a category based on its total revenue.

**iii. Analysis Results**

* ~60% of items fell in the **Medium** sales tier.
* Around 20% reached **High Sales**, contributing a disproportionately high share of revenue.
* 15–20% showed **Low Sales**, indicating a need for further analysis or marketing support.

**iv. Visualization**

* **Histogram**: Showing number of products per sales tier.
* **Doughnut Chart**: Visualizing the proportion of each category.

**5. CONCLUSION**

This project provided an in-depth analysis of warehouse and retail sales performance by utilizing Microsoft Excel as a comprehensive tool for data processing, visualization, and business insight extraction. Working with a real-world dataset encompassing inventory transactions, product-level sales, supplier data, and channel-wise distribution, the analysis uncovered actionable trends across multiple operational layers.

A major highlight of the project was the use of Excel-based dashboards—incorporating Pivot Tables, interactive charts, and slicers—to transform raw data into clear and impactful visual narratives. These dashboards enabled intuitive exploration of key performance indicators such as top-selling products, high-performing sales channels, regional supplier contributions, and distribution of sales volume across categories.

The analysis revealed critical insights, including the superior average transaction value from warehouse channels, the dominance of certain SKUs like “! EA ! - 750ML” in revenue generation, and the prominence of major suppliers such as CROWN IMPORTS and ANHEUSER BUSCH INC. These findings serve as valuable inputs for decision-makers in areas like inventory planning, procurement strategy, and retail promotion.

Beyond the metrics, the project demonstrated how Excel—when used effectively—can go far beyond traditional spreadsheet use. It reinforced the value of data-driven decision-making in the context of retail and supply chain operations, strengthened analytical thinking, and showcased the power of visual storytelling in business reporting.

**6. FUTURE SCOPE**

While this project successfully developed a comprehensive Excel dashboard and delivered key insights into warehouse and retail sales performance, there are numerous opportunities to further enhance its scope using advanced analytical tools, live data integration, and predictive modeling. Below are several areas for future development:

1. Integration of Real-Time Sales & Inventory Data

The current analysis is based on static historical data. Incorporating real-time updates through API connections or ERP system integration could enable live monitoring of:

* Inventory turnover and restock cycles
* Ongoing warehouse-to-retail shipments
* Real-time product-level sales tracking

This would support faster decision-making in supply chain management and demand forecasting.

2. Adoption of Business Intelligence Platforms (Power BI / Tableau)

Although Excel offers strong visualization capabilities, migrating to more robust BI tools like Microsoft Power BI, Tableau, or Google Looker Studio would provide:

* Real-time dashboard refresh
* Interactive drill-downs and filters
* Advanced charting (e.g., geographic heat maps, tree maps, KPIs)

These platforms enhance scalability and interactivity for enterprise-wide reporting.

3. Predictive Analytics and Machine Learning

Future iterations could transition from descriptive to predictive analytics using tools like Python, R, or Power BI AI integrations:

* Forecasting future product demand using time series models
* Predicting stockouts or overstock scenarios
* Recommending optimal reorder points and safety stock levels
* Segmenting suppliers or stores using clustering techniques

These insights would support data-driven inventory control and procurement strategies.

4. Enriching the Dataset with Operational and Marketing Attributes

To broaden the scope of analysis, additional attributes could be integrated:

* Supplier lead time, delivery delays, and service levels
* Retail campaign performance linked to sales spikes
* Seasonal factors and holiday trends
* Product shelf life and expiry tracking

This would provide a more complete operational view of warehouse-to-retail logistics.

5. Geographical and Store-Level Behavior Analysis

If store-level or regional transaction data becomes available, the project could offer deeper insight into:

* Regional sales trends and consumer preferences
* Performance variations by warehouse or retail outlet
* Targeted supply planning based on local demand patterns

Such analysis could empower location-specific stocking and marketing efforts.

6. Sentiment and Feedback Integration (Optional Advanced Scope)

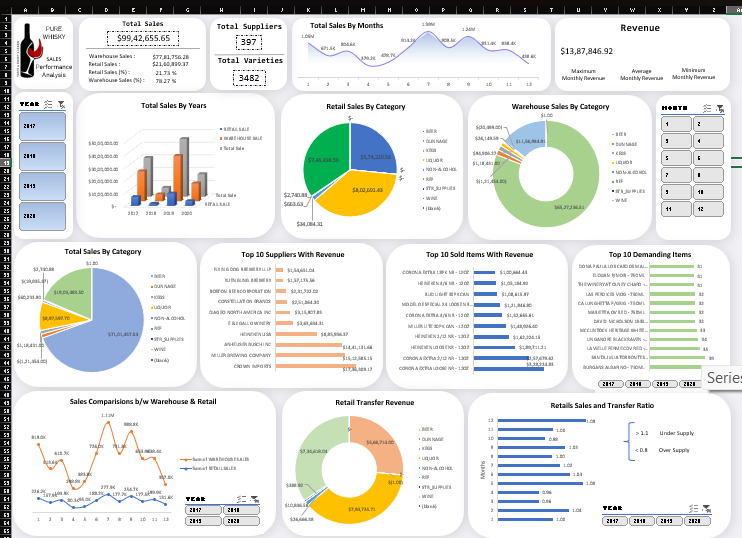
For retail businesses with customer reviews or feedback (e.g., via e-commerce or CRM systems), future extensions could include:

* Sentiment analysis using Natural Language Processing (NLP)
* Correlating product feedback with sales drops or spikes
* Identifying recurring complaints or popular features

This qualitative layer would help enhance product development and service delivery.

Conclusion of Scope

With these enhancements, the current Excel-based project could evolve into a dynamic, enterprise-grade decision support system for retail and supply chain optimization. It would not only track historical trends but also predict future outcomes and recommend strategic actions—empowering stakeholders across procurement, marketing, warehousing, and retail operations.



# 7. Screenshot of Dashboard

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